





# THE DAILY NEWS

The Official Organ of the City.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1876.

JOHN D. CAMERON, Editor.

THE RALEIGH NEWS.

PUBLISHED

IN THE NEWS BUILDING,

No. 5, Martin Street.

TERMS:

ADVERTISING RATES.—Per square (ten

lines, Nonpareil) first insertion \$1.00;

each subsequent insertion 50 cents. No

advertisement inserted for less than \$1.00.

Contracts for advertisements of any space

or time can be made at the News count-

ing-rooms.

CONTRACTORS will positively not be

allowed to exceed their space, or adver-

tise other than their legitimate business,

except by paying specially for the same.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—Daily, one

year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three

months, \$2.00. Weekly, one year, \$1.00;

six months, 75 cents. Invariably in ad-

vance.

THE DAILY NEWS is the largest daily

newspaper in the State—the only paper

in Raleigh that receives the Telegraphic

Reports, and the leading advertising me-

dium in North Carolina.

THE WEEKLY NEWS is the cheapest

paper published in North Carolina. It

contains 40 columns of plain printed news

from every section of the country, and is

edited with special reference to the far-

mer and industrial classes of the country.

CIRCULATION.

THE DAILY NEWS has the largest daily

circulation in the State, and over double

the circulation of any other daily in Ra-

leigh.

The combined circulation of the Daily

and Weekly News is nearly 6,000, and

reaches more readers than any other pa-

per in North Carolina.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot notice anonymous communi-

cations. In all cases we require the

writer's name and address, not for pub-

lication, but a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances,

return rejected communications, nor can

we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Democratic

Conservative voters of the Fourth

Congressional District will be held in

the city of Raleigh on Tuesday the

13th day of June next, for the

purpose of nominating a candidate

for Congress and a Presidential Elec-

tor, and selecting two delegates to the

St. Louis Convention. A full at-

tendance is earnestly desired. Each

county will be entitled to one vote

for every one hundred votes and frac-

tional part over fifty given for Merri-

mon in 1872.

By order of the District Executive

Committee.

H. A. LONDON, JR.,

Chairman.

March 31st, 1876.

Papers in the District will please

copy.

We don't wonder that the Republi-

cans threaten to keep alive the

Southern question. It is a diversion

from the real points the coun-

try is arriving at. But the people

are too earnest to hunt down the

rogue of the administration and its

pets to be turned away, and the

bloody shirt shall wave in vain.

PREDICTION has gone down as a

Presidential aspirant, and Blaine

will follow him. Both of them

earned their large amounts too easily

to escape the censure of honest

people. The latter are becoming

very shy in their selection of lead-

ers. This is the day of trial, and

happy is he who comes out with

The President has signed the s-

ver bill, and we may expect soon to

hear the metallic tinkle of small

change instead of the muffled rumble

of paper. But we apprehend great

scarcity of small change from the

prosperity of people to hoard up

coins. Even the nickels and cop-

pers are stowed away as too precious

to use. We hear of a negro con-

pelled to make a purchase or pay a

debt, doing so with twelve hundred

nickels he had saved; and a day or

two since a house was robbed in

this county, and among the spoil

were two hundred coppers.

The Asheville *Expositor* takes

substantially our view of the case

of Col. Pool, and sustains our po-

sition as to the duties of the Demo-

cratic party. We believe the whole

press will agree on this point, that

the party must be pure or it must

be purified. We think Col. Pool

will see the good sense of the fol-

lowing suggestion of the *Expositor*.

A good man cannot be too promptly

defended.

We have not intended in this ar-

ticle to charge Mr. Pool with embe-

zlement, but if he is not guilty we

think it high time he should make

his innocence appear. Why wait for

the approval of his account? Let

him publish his statement, and when

his account is approved by the proper

authority, if it prove all right, it will

only strengthen his defense."

The Statesville *American* takes

great credit to its sagacity for its

predictions of the ill effects of the

Usury law. We have long been

aware that it was the purpose of

the Radical party to make the

Democratic party responsible for

this law. Yet it is a fact as well

known to the *American* as to our-

selves that the support and opposition

in the Legislature was equally di-

vided between the two parties in

proportion to their relative strength,

and that the press of both parties

were equally divided. We shall not

undertake to defend a law now of

which we did not approve at the

time. Yet we protest against the

injustice of fixing upon the Demo-

cratic party the responsibility, as a

political act, of what was a conces-

sion to a popular clamor from all

parties and from all parts of the

State.

The Lexington *Central* calls our

reminder to our Congressmen of

their real position before the people

of the North as "coming down from

their stiffs." The charge is more

humiliating to the Northern people

or to the Republican party than to

ourselves, for it was based upon the

idea of a continued animosity in the

conquers, which real magnanimity

would long ago have buried.

That animosity counsels to speak

with bated breath and cautious

thought when both freedom of

thought and of speech should pass

unquestioned. "Such speeches as

Hill's and Bayard's have been used

to fire the Northern heart," more

shame to that heart that it can be

inflamed.

But all this does not betoken

want of harmony between the Dem-

ocrats of the North and the South,

as the *Central* asserts. The Demo-

crats of the North are our friends.

That we understand. It was in re-

spect to the Republicans of the

North, who are enemies, that the

caution was given.

"THE SOUTHERN QUESTION."

The Washington *Chronicle* has a

two column article under the above

caption in which it protests that it

should not be dismissed from the

campaign to give place to those of

currency and reform. We have

no idea, either, that the Southern

question should be dismissed from

the campaign. The South has

gained immensely from its agita-

tion, when it was agitated in re-

ference to justice. That agitation

has brought to light what before

had been accepted as true, and what

had the unquestioning belief of nearly

the whole North, the foolishness of

the aspersions upon Southern character

and Southern loyalty. But for that

agitation Ananias Hayes would still

stand as the apostle of truth, and

Alabama be still trod under the

heel of military law and the help-

less prey of the carpet-bagger. But

for that agitation, Mississippi would

still be lorded over by the corrupt

and arbitrary Ames, self-confessed

tyrant, a fount of bloodshed and a

robber of the public treasure. But for

that agitation, Louisiana, still in

the hands of her oppressors, would

still be uncheered by the hopes of

liberation which now brighten

on her future. But for that agita-

tion, the whole South would still be

at the mercy of the ruthless carpet-

bagger, and her destinies governed

from Washington, whom the pre-

sent investigations have proved un-

principled traders in blood and

money.

No, let the Southern question be

still agitated until truth reaches the

convictions of all.

But the *Chronicle* would agitate

from other motives and for other

purposes. It would agitate that

Morton's cherished ideas be carried

out, and set back all the work that

has been done by intelligence to li-

berate the South from its thralldom

to the carpet-bagger and its submis-

sion to the negro. The *Chronicle*

is bold enough to avow its purpose.

It says, "It (the Southern question)

is kept alive by the presence in both

Houses of Congress of such men as

Senator Gordon of Georgia, Lamar,

Singleton and Hooker of Mississippi,

and others we might name. \* \* \*

To allow these men to enjoy their

positions is to tamper with crime,

and sanctify the villainies which se-

cured their election." In other

words, the Southern question is to

be agitated, if possible, to the ex-

tent of bringing back the predomi-

nance of the Republican party in a

section which is throwing it off.

The desperation of the party pass-

ing away in ignominy is expected to

display itself in the same lawless-

ness to restrain its possessions as it

exercised while using them. But

the *Chronicle* may rest assured that

even the people of the North will

not submit to the upsetting of the

work done by the white Democrats

of the South which have worked to

the advance of national harmony

and the restoration of prosperity,

that the same section may fall back

into the hands of men branded as

thieves, arraigned as conspirators,

impeached as bribe takers, leaving

in their tracks debt, taxation, deso-

lation and misery. Dare the Re-

publican party ask again the control

of the South?

The United States Supreme Court on

Home Rule.

"No political dreamer was ever

wild enough to think of breaking

down the lines which separate the

States, and of compelling the

American people into one common

mass," was a declaration which

Chief Justice Marshall would scarce-

ly have made had he lived to the

present day, and been cognizant of

the Congressional legislation of the

past ten years. He believed with the

farmers of the Federal Constitution

and other statesmen of his day, that

the recognition and protection of the

reserved rights of the States was

absolutely essential to the preser-

vation and perpetuation of our repub-

lican institutions and the Union.

Of late years however through the

teaching of the Constitution, North

and South, many unthinking Repub-

licans have come to take a diamet-

rically opposite view. They under-

stand "State rights" to be synony-

mous with the right of secession,

and inimical to the union of the

States. Federal legislation for the

last ten years has tended steadily to

ward the consolidation of State lines

and the centralization of power in

the General Government, and the

corruption now daily exposed is but

the natural and inevitable result.

Therefore, the States are in danger,

and the Union is in peril. We there-

fore in the Louisiana and Ken-







